EXHIBIT 107 (Filed Under Seal)

Bocament Floudcea in Mative I office	Document	Produced	in Native	Format
--------------------------------------	----------	----------	-----------	---------------



University of Minnesota Driven to Discoversm

Science-driven solutionsTM

Data Integrity

Greg Bilbrey
Agri Stats, Inc.
September 21, 2015



Agenda

- Agri Stats intro
- Agri Stats data integrity procedures
- Industry data integrity options
- Industry data integrity challenges
- Summary



Agri Stats

- Professional international benchmarking company – swine, broiler, turkey, eggs.
 - USA, Canada, Mexico
 - Brazil, Chile
 - Russia
 - South Korea
- Started 1985
- Office Fort Wayne, IN; ~100 people



Agri Stats

- 28 companies, 2.3m sows, 50m pigs USA, CAN
- Companies submit financial and production data electronically each month.
- Agri Stats audit each company data monthly.
- Monthly report month, quarter, 12 months.
- Monthly graphs company, average, top 25%, region or sub-region.



- Formal setup new participants
 - One week on site to learn company accounting, collect data.
 - Three weeks in office to finish setup.
 - Ensures data & process similar all companies.
- Test report review & reconciliations to check data before including in comparison.
- Electronic data submission & conversion.



- Turn company data over to audit team.
- Audit team learns company, audits monthly.
- Know all farms expect, check for data to make sure all farms included each month.
 - Farms included through PRRS, PEDv, etc.
 - Farms excluded from production data when production stops during depops, costs included



- Audit team ties to company financials monthly.
 - Contact company if new cost centers submitted.
 - Contact company if see irregularities in cost or production data.
- Audit report shows company variance by month for six consecutive months – tolerance allowance.
 - Auditors run for each company before monthly final.



- Compare feed formula cost to financial cost each month.
 - Check with company for issues if +/- \$5/ton.
 - Explain reasons to account management team monthly via audit notes.
 - Helps ensure getting accurate cost and current formulas.



- Compare Agri Stats calculated final diet kcals to company formulation each month.
 - Checking with company to ensure current formulas and correct ingredient specs if +/- 10 kcals.
 - Helps ensure reporting actual cost, correct nutrient values, correct kcals for caloric feed conversion.
 - Serves as check for system and process.
 - Important in feed cost evaluation.



- Column limits used to check and protect data:
 - Min and max limits set on key columns.
 - Values outside of limits fall out of data and alert auditors to issue.
 - Audit team checks data submitted, data converted, calculation and process for errors. If none found then contact company to resolve issue.
 - Allow to limit off if no resolution or known issue that could identify company (fire, tornado, etc.).



- Same calculations for all companies:
 - Do not use company performance calculations except as a check.
 - Use company raw data in Agri Stats calculations for all companies.
 - Eliminates uncertainty and confusion of calculation method and variation created by companies using different calculations.





- Choose limited number of key metrics and focus only on those.
- Make metrics simple to calculate and set standard calculations:
 - Total Feed Cost / Total Cwt or Lbs to Plant
 - Most all companies will have total feed tons delivered and total feed cost.



- Mortality (#Placed-#Finished)/#Placed x 100
- ADG (Avg. Finish Wt. Avg. Placed Wt.)/Avg. Age
- FCR (Total Feed / Total Gain)
 - Can be affected by diet kcals Caloric Conversion better but more difficult to calculate and get data needed.
- Pigs/Sow/Year ((#Weaned/#Sows)/#weeks) x 52
 - Agree on how to determine sow inventory.
- Born Live/Litter, Wean/Litter (Totals/Sows Weaned)
 - Sows weaned includes zero weans.



- Can use pre-calculated and reported sow production metrics in record programs like
 PigChamp Care 300, PigKnows, Meta Farms, etc.
 - There are multiple ways to report Sows Weaned does it include zero weans, etc.
 - Be sure using correct report lines.



- Determine party responsible for calculations and reporting.
 - History not favorable toward just sharing data.
 - Choose or hire responsible party for collecting, compiling and reporting data.





- Cost values are harder to calculate and compare.
 - What costs should be included?
 - How will costs be measured and recorded?
 - How will costs be reported?
 - Differences in company accounting procedures?
 - How to ensure all are including the same costs?



- Sow cost accounting done four different ways and each one can vary by company:
 - Direct expense of gilt in the month.
 - Variation in how companies determine cost per gilt.
 - Depreciation.
 - 2 years? 2.5 years? No industry set schedule.
 - Inventory Change.
 - What values used? What method used? No standard.
 - Salvage Value.
 - No industry standard method for starting value.



- Facility cost for company owned facilities:
 - What labor should be included or excluded?
 - How to include labor for vaccination, sorting, pregcheck crews?
 - How much overhead or G&A costs to include?
 - What about differences in capital interest?
 - No industry uniformity or standard procedures.



- Semen cost:
 - All boar stud costs included?
 - Labor, depreciation, overhead?
 - Semen transportation?
 - Al materials easier to include.
 - How to handle boar cost, depreciation?
 - Differences in genetic royalty methods.



- Pig Placement cost:
 - Cost of weaned pig going into nursery or wean-finish.
 - Cost of feeder pig going into finishing.
 - Differences in how companies calculate this and what is included.
 - Standard values?



- Medication and Vaccination cost:
 - Can have noise depending on when vaccine is given circo given at sow farm when weaned or at nursery?
 - Vet costs included? All vet expense?
 - Diagnostics and lab tests?
 - Include many things then cannot evaluate med & vaccination cost.



Summary



- Benchmarking is very important but it is hard to make sure data is comparable across companies.
- Even if all companies include the same costs the costs can be calculated differently.
- Lots of variation in cost accounting in industry.
- Companies can select key metrics, common calculations and implement an effective benchmarking program.



- Procedures can be put in place to facilitate data integrity:
 - Common calculations.
 - Agree on calculation and data collection procedures.
 - Determine tolerance and outlier status and enforce.
 - Invest time to develop and implement procedures.
 - Have an administrator to compile the data and enforce procedures.
 - Each participant has to commit.



Thank You!

Greg Bilbrey
Agri Stats
260 – 433 – 9969
gbilbrey@agristats.com

